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THE DIXIE RANGER





Dr. H. H. Chapman, President of the Society of American Foresters, and Chief Forester Silcox examine a skein of rayon made from pine pulp in Dr. Charles A. Herty's Savannah laboratory. This photograph was made by a Journal staff photographer when the SAF held its annual meeting in Atlanta in January.

THE DIXIE RANGER

U. S. FOREST SERVICE, SOUTHERN REGION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
JOSEPH C. KIRCHER, REGIONAL FORESTER

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S. A. F. MEETING HELD IN ATLANTA

The Southern Region was proud of the outstanding success of the annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters held at the Ansley Hotel in Atlanta January 27, 28 and 29.

In spite of the worst weather in the history of the Atlanta Weather Bureau, the largest attendance so far established by the Society was recorded for this meeting. The Ansley roof, which is enclosed and was used as an auditorium, was filled throughout the sessions.

It was interesting to see so many foresters from State and private ranks in attendance, and also to note the large number of young men from all ranks of the forestry profession who took a lively interest in the papers and discussions.

The subject which drew the largest crowd was the Civilian Conservation Corps. Mr. Morrell's paper on this activity appeared to be regarded as the best presentation of the case of the CCC to date.

--Joseph C. Kircher,
Regional Forester

The second Supervisors' meeting since the establishment of Region 8 was held in Atlanta January 21-26. The discussions of the various points considered by the meeting were extremely interesting and no effort was made to deter free expression of ideas.

Everyone was greatly surprised that Der Fuherer of the Czark was so reluctant in confiding ways and means of accomplishing objectives as is done in that part of the Region where his storm troopers are invincible.

The Washington office was ably represented at the meeting by Messrs. Silcox, Granger, Carter, Tinker and Coville. To make it appear like old times, Bob Evans came in as a representative from Little America.

At this year's meeting most of the time was devoted to timber, grazing, game and recreational management. The highlight of the meeting was an illustrated lecture given by Mr. Bowers relative to recreational improvements "as she is and as she should be".

The Supervisors continued a custom established last year by giving a dinner-dance on Saturday night, the 26th. From all accounts, a good time was had by all.

--S. R. Broadbent
Regional Office

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From the address of Fred Morrell before the Society of American Foresters during the 35th annual convention in Atlanta, January 27-29. Mr. Morrell is in charge of Emergency Conservation Work for the Forest Service.

"State and local quotas have, to date, been determined by two factors, relief load and population, but due to the nation-wide extent of unemployment, quotas have not deviated greatly from the population ratio. The relief factor would presumably be eliminated in any plan for a permanent CCC. In that case, it is my thought that state quotas should be based on population and distribution of quotas within a state be determined by state authorities under broad principles laid down by the Federal Government.

"These two principles should, in my judgment, be established: (a) that boys be selected from those families which are least able to send them to school or afford other training needed to fit them for useful citizenship, and (b) emphasis should be placed on enrollment of boys from large urban centers because boys of these urban centers need most the out-of-door training and education which the camps afford.

"Civilian Conservation Corps work should be considered first as a social, and second as a work project, and it should, therefore, be for

those boys who most need its benefits.

"Civilian Conservation Corps work should be regarded as a youth movement, with eligibility limited to the age groups whose experience in camps will contribute most to a solution of social and citizenship problems. The training of boys in their 'teens will, on the whole, be of more benefit than their training after the twenties are reached. Crime statistics, which are important to consider, clearly demonstrate that useful employment, along with proper training, is likely to bring much larger returns if given the boy before maturity.

"It is my judgment that minimum age of 17 years should be retained and the present maximum of 28 years should be reduced to 21 years. This would result in some less work being accomplished, but if social aspects are to control, enrollment should be limited to the younger age groups."

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KING EDWARD VIII ON FORESTRY

The following statement on forestry, made by King Edward VIII when he was Prince of Wales and president of the Empire Forestry Association, appeared in the Illustrated Canadian Forest and Outdoors Magazine. It was reprinted in the SERVICE BULLETIN of November 5, 1934. Lillian King, executive assistant in the Division of State and Private Forestry, called it to our attention. DIXIE RANGER readers will undoubtedly find it as interesting as we did.

"I regret to note that retrenchments have been taking place in some of the Forestry Services of the Empire. No doubt when bad times come along Governments have a great difficulty in making ends meet. At such moments forestry, as a long-term investment, is a tempting victim, since the results of retrenchment are not here immediately visible. It is a great pity that it should be so, for there is no State enterprise which, for success, demands to the same extent a definite policy steadily pursued from year to year - indeed, from generation to generation. Forests as a rule take a lifetime or more to reach maturity, and to make them productive they need close and skilled attention like any other crops.

"The motto of the Royal Scottish Forestry Society - "Ye should aye be sticking in a tree; it will be growing while you're sleeping" - is good as far as it goes. But forestry in these days has advanced with scientific research far beyond that conception. It is recognized that forests must be carefully protected from fire, insect and other damage, that the amount of timber cut annually should be limited to the annual growth and that the marketing of timber and other forest products should be well organized.

"These requirements naturally demand the continuous attention of a competent staff of experts. I would, therefore, plead with all the Governments of the Empire which have forest assets in their care to hesitate long before reducing their establishments in periods of depression. Good and bad times will always follow one another, and it would seem wiser to

count on this sequence and build up policies and services accordingly. Changes in policy every few years are demoralizing and wasteful. Along such a road no real progress is possible.

"It may be thought by some that I stress too much on this matter of staff. But the total area of forest in the Empire is approximately 2,300,000 square miles, and that surely is an asset of immense value. These forests are administered by some 1500 forest officers only, or roughly about one forest officer to 1000 square miles. I think you will agree that reductions in so slender an establishment certainly call for comment."

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FORESTRY ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S
PINE MOUNTAIN FARM

By: W. G. Wallace, Dist. Forester,
Columbus

President Roosevelt's farm near Warm Springs consists of approximately 2,000 acres of land. Only two or three hundred acres are in cultivation. The remainder consists of forest land, most of which is covered with a mixed growth of scrubby hardwoods and a widely varying density of pines. Though not capable of producing a rapid rate of tree growth, the land does have some valuable longleaf pine of virgin quality. Mr. Roosevelt is having this pine cut for local market. A premium price is secured for the longleaf heart pine.

As district forester, I recently had the opportunity of inspecting this tract of timber and the logging operation, in company with Mr. Roosevelt,

his farm manager, Otis Moore, and H. N. Hooper, General Manager of the Warm Springs Foundation. Mr. Roosevelt proved to be a good forester, but of course he was not familiar with our native pines and their growing habits. He was primarily interested in cutting his mature pines according to good forest management practices that would result in natural reforestation and allow periodical successive cuts of quality timber.

The President has a distinct dislike for the scrubby blackjack oak so common on Pine Mountain and which is detrimental to the growth of more valuable species. He wanted the blackjack oaks cut down, and if they could not be used for fuel wood, then he wanted them piled and burned. A plan was formulated whereby from 15 to 25 acres of this land is to be cleared of undesirable species each year and then artificially reforested with pine by planting seedlings from the state forest nursery at Albany. Plans were tentatively made to adapt the boilers of the Warm Springs Foundation heating plant to use wood along with coal so as to dispose of the undesirable hardwoods.

The President was much interested in the possibilities of the slash pine, and it was planned to make experimental plantings of this species next year to prove its adaptability for growing on Pine Mountain.

The Warm Springs Foundation is starting its annual planting program by planting 15,000 longleaf seedlings this winter. President Roosevelt is ordering several thousand seedlings

as the beginning of an annual planting program for his farm.

—Georgia Forestry
Geological Review

FLORIDA STAFF AIDS IN
SEARCH FOR ATLANTA MAN

Paul Ackerly of Atlanta set out in a sailboat from Carrabelle, Fla., on December 9. A Gulf storm came up and Mr. Ackerly was reported missing. This occurrence took place in the vicinity of the Apalachicola National Forest, and Supervisor Albert instructed Ranger Schaap and his assistants to help in the search in every way possible. ECW Foreman Taunton spent three days along the coast between the mouth of the Ocklocknee River and St. Marks, but his efforts were fruitless, and to date no trace of Mr. Ackerly has been found.

Supervisor Albert received a warm letter of appreciation from Mrs. Ackerly for his cooperation. It read, in part, as follows:

"I do want you to know how deeply I appreciate the help you gave me in our search for my husband. I knew the Coast Guard would aid in such a search but for the forestry people to do so much certainly surprised me. I can never tell how much it has helped to have had the cooperation of such an organization. In the future it will be a great satisfaction to know that every means possible was used.

"You certainly selected a capable man when you found Mr. Taunton. His report I shall always keep, and it will

ever assure me how thoroughly he worked. Mr. Schaap, too, came for the motor and waited. He was mighty fine and wanted to get right to work. Until you go through trouble of this kind you do not realize how splendidly your Government can do things and how much personal interest it can take in an individual."

REORGANIZATION IN THE REGIONAL OFFICE

Under Regional Forester Kircher's supervision memorandum of January 31, the extension activities on state and private lands conducted by the Division of Timber Manager were transferred to the Division of State and Private Forestry. The personnel affected by this change are C. G. Smith, Donald R. Brewster, and Gladys M. Cory. On March 31 Mr. Eberly's office in New Orleans will be discontinued and the work handled by the Division of State and Private Forestry from the Regional Office. Mr. Eberly will join the Atlanta staff. The Regional Office library was transferred from the Division of Operation to the Division of Timber Management.

MR. SILOOX REVIEWS SIXTY
YEARS OF GOVERNMENT FORESTRY

Commenting on the thirty-first birthday of the Forest Service on February 1, Chief Forester Silcox pointed out that 1936 is also the sixtieth anniversary of the Government's first step in forestry.

"The story of our progress is inseparably linked with our forests", Mr. Silcox said. "The first emblem chosen by our Nation's forefathers was the Pine Tree flag. Our forest resources contributed in large measure to the upbuilding of the country. Between 1936 and 1876, the date which marked the definite entry of the government into the field of forest conservation, lies a dramatic story dealing with men who labored for the preservation of one of our basic sources of national security."

On August 15, 1876, Congress authorized the Commissioner of Agriculture to engage a man to study the measures deemed applicable to this country for the preservation and restoration or planting of forests. Dr. F. B. Hough was selected, and at first his work was mainly statistical. Much valuable forest data was accumulated and correlated and agents were appointed to spread the knowledge thus gained about tree planting and care. In 1886 the Commission became a permanent Division of Forestry under B. E. Fernow, one of the foremost experts on forestry, and the first to hold the title of Chief.

On March 3, 1891 an Act was passed which authorized withdrawal from the public domain of timberland to be known as Forest Reserves. By September 1893, there had been set aside by Presidents Harrison and Cleveland a total of more than seventeen and a half million acres. Opposition developed principally in the West, but in 1897 Congress voted the President power to provide for the regulated utilization of the re-

served forest lands. This was the point around which the existing Forest Service was built.

In 1898, Gifford Pinchot was named head of the Forestry Division, and on February 1, 1905, during the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt, the Forest Service was organized in its present form. At the same time the reserves were transferred to the Department of Agriculture for administration. In 1908, the Reserves were renamed "National Forests."

In 1911 The Weeks Act enabled the Federal Government to purchase forest land valuable for protection of watersheds and launched a movement toward a definite nation-forest policy.

The Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 was the next highlight in forestry history. This Act authorized appropriations for cooperation with States, aided protection of timberlands from fire and encouraged forest-growing by farmers. The establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933, providing man power and funds for work projects on a scale hitherto only dreamed of, was the next turning point. If this agency becomes permanent, another historical milestone will have been reached.

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HISTORY AND SCIENCE ON THE DE LA HOWE FOREST

The unusual interest attaching to the De la Howe forest described by Brewster in the December Dixie Ranger justifies some further remarks. In addition, it seems desirable to point out that all work done on this area has been possibly only through the cooperation of four agencies: the South Carolina State Forestry Commission, the Sumter National Forest, the De la Howe Industrial School and the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station.

Dr. John De la Howe, a French Huguenot physician, purchased 21 tracts aggregating 2150 acres in 1789 in building up the property. His will provided that the lands be used "for causing and procuring to be erected, established, organized and forever kept up . . . an agricultural or farm school . . . for . . . educating . . . twelve poor boys and twelve poor girls . . . but that orphan children (cateris parebus) shall have preference." His realization of the potential value of the timber land is indicated by the clause " . . . that one thousand acres shall forever remain in wood or forest in order to supply the farm with convenient range and with fuel and timber, and in process of time contribute to the support of the institution" and that no wood should be cut "from the thousand acres reserved . . . unless by and with express permission of the trustees."

Another provision in the will is of interest to foresters: "I do wish and recommend the use of Beach leaves, gathered before the frost and dried in the shade for bedding, as the leaves of

the beach tree, cured as mentioned, make as comfortable and by far more healthy bedding than feathers . . .". From the provision, "I recommend that such suitable but simple buildings . . . may be immediately erected . . . but that all outward timber may be of chestnut," it appears that chestnut was once a component of stands in the lower Piedmont.

The Appalachian Forest Experiment Station became interested in the forest lands on the school property because they were reputed to support virgin timber. During a careful reconnaissance of the area no virgin timber was found but most of the stands are much older than any other stands of as large extent in the Piedmont region. One stand of 200 acres in particular has an average age of 189 years with occasional trees 250 years old scattered through it. The most unique thing about the forest lands is the almost complete absence of any signs of fire. It is safe to say that most of the area has not been burned over in fifty years at least.

Because these unique conditions presented an opportunity to obtain data not available elsewhere and because the lands are now state property, the South Carolina State Forestry Commission, the Sumter National Forest and the Experiment Station collaborated in a cruise of the forest lands. The primary objectives were to obtain basic data for a management plan, data on growth of unburned old stands of short-leaf and loblolly pines, and information on the characteristics and composition of forests which we can expect to grow in the Piedmont region when forest protection is an established

practice. The data will shortly be analyzed and a management plan prepared. The three cooperating agencies will collaborate in giving advice on the management of the forest and records will be kept on a number of plots to study the trends of forest development. In addition, the trustees of the school have agreed to set aside 100 acres of the oldest timber as a natural area which will never be disturbed. This will serve as a museum for foresters, ecologists and all nature lovers.

--A. L. MacKinney,
Appalachian Forest Experiment Station

MORE TREES FOR PUERTO RICO

A plea for more trees for Puerto Rico was made by the Honorable Santiago Iglesias in the Congressional Record for January 22, in an extension of remarks in the House of Representatives two days before.

"Puerto Rico is badly in need of trees," said Senor Iglesias. "Millions of trees should be planted there. The Reconstruction Administration might begin this great work under a typical forest experiment station which should be organized to determine the scientific basis for growing, tending, protecting, and utilizing forests to obtain the fullest use and greatest social and economic benefits from forest lands."

SOUND MOVIES TERRIFY YOUNG TENNESSEE MOUNTAINEERS

Movies may be entertainment for many individuals, but for three

youngsters from an East Tennessee mountain they are horror.

Pisgah rangers were showing a motion picture at a rural schoolhouse near the Tennessee-North Carolina border. The room was darkened by placing blankets over the windows; the apparatus was set in readiness.

A picture of a leaping deer flashed on the screen. At the same moment, the sound equipment blasted strains of music by the U. S. Marine band. It was too much for the three small boys who were there to witness their first motion picture.

The next moment they were headed for the woods, and it took all the persuasive powers of the operators and rangers, including the promise of a sandwich apiece, to get the youngsters back into the schoolhouse. They managed to sit through the entire film, but it was obvious that their courage was undergoing a severe test.

WHO BURNS THE WOODS?

In the eleven Southern states comprising the Southern Pine region, 28,308 forest fires were reported during 1934 on the 60,374,120 acres protected by the States and private owners. The number of fires, by cause, that occurred in Southern forests in 1934 is given in the following table prepared from U. S. Forest Service statistics just recently released.

Number of Forest Fires by Cause in
The South in 1934

Cause of Fires	Number of Fires	Percent
Incendiary	12,439	44.0
Smokers	4,699	14.5
Debris Burning	3,436	12.0
Unknown	3,146	11.0
Miscellaneous	2,285	8.0
Campers	1,393	5.0
Railroads	798	3.0
LUMBERING	493	1.7
Lightning	219	.8
	28,308	100.0

It is apparent from the above table that public wilfulness and carelessness cause practically all of the forest fires in the South. Only the fires started by railroads, lumbering and lightning, which together cause only $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the fires, are not chargeable to the public.

--A. E. Wackerman, Forester,
Southern Pine Association

FORESTERS LOST IN
THEIR OWN FOREST

The Ocala (Florida) Star recently carried a news item reporting that Joe McCullough and Bryant S. Martineau were lost while searching Juniper Hammock for hunting dogs that were running at large.

The Star said "If they had bitten the dogs, it would have been a perfect news story, according to the definition of D.A.A. But they did not catch the dogs. Instead, the two U. S. Forest Service men

got lost." It is the opinion of the Star that "When a forester gets lost in his own forest, that's news."

FROTHINGHAM ADDRESSES
LITERARY CLUB

"Forests and National Ideals" was the subject of a paper delivered by E. H. Frothingham of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station before the Pen and Plate Club, a literary organization of business and professional men in Asheville, N. C. The paper brought forth much interesting discussion, centering chiefly around the subject of public and private ownership of timberlands.

PURCHASE OF 116,694 ACRES
FOR NATIONAL FORESTS APPROVED

The National Forest Reservation Commission on January 30 approved the purchase of over 116,694 acres of land for national forest purposes.

The regional distribution of approvals includes 53,053 acres in the Appalachians, 22,309 acres in the Piedmont section of South Carolina, 30,308 acres in the Southern Pine belt and 2,545 acres in the Caribbean National Forest in Puerto Rico. Purchases in the Ocala National Forest in Florida rounds out the southern end of the forest along the Ocala river.

The total cost of all lands approved on January 30 was \$513,339.45.

12,000 MILES ADDED
TO U. S. FOREST ROADS

Twelve thousand miles of roads and trails were built in the National Forests throughout the United States during the fiscal year 1935. Maintenance work was done on nearly 184,000 miles of roads and trails.

Highway, truck trail and trail construction is being pushed where it is essential to the administration of the National Forests, facilitates speedy preventative and control measures against forest fires, and makes the National Forests more easily accessible to campers, picnickers, sportsmen, and other recreation seekers.

Increased employment was the dominant note in the Federal highway program for the year ending June 30, 1935. According to the annual report of Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, the average full-time direct employment on road work involving Federal funds was 182,605 men, or more than 2,000,000 man-months.

G. W. TRAYER APPOINTED AS
CHIEF, FOREST PRODUCTS DIV'N

George W. Trayer, research engineer and wood expert, who has been on the staff of the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, for 16 years, has been appointed as chief of the Forest Products Division of the Forest Service in Washington.

Mr. Trayer is recognized as an authority on the use of wood in aircraft and has had long and varied experience in the theory and practice of timber design. His scientific contributions in the aircraft field have become the guiding design standard for the Army and the Navy, both for wood construction and for application to the use of other materials.

PLAN RADIO SERVICE
FOR PUERTO RICO FORESTS

Short-wave radio sets of the Forest Service type will probably be used to link the scattered units of the Puerto Rico National Forests. A. Gael Simson, technical expert in charge of radio for the Forest Service, says "the use of radio in the Caribbean National Forest in Puerto Rico is feasible, and from the point of view of emergency communication, it is necessary. Frequent hurricanes and heavy rainfall increase the need for reliable communication in the protection of the forest. Radio is much more practical on the island than the costlier land-line telephone service which is subject to wet rainy season and hurricane damage."

AIRCRAFT AIDS FOREST SERVICE
IN FIRE CONTROL AND SURVEYS

More than 200,000 pounds of supplies and equipment and 772 men were transported on fire suppression and other jobs as a result of the use

of airplanes by the Forest Service during 1935. Also more than 20,000 square miles of National Forest area were photographed for mapping purposes.

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UNOFFICIAL OBSERVATIONS
Discerned on the DeSoto

The cleanest, neatest, most attractive headquarters town in all of Region 8 -- Jackson, Miss.

Boiled peanuts for sale on the streets of this same Jackson.

Trees and trees and more trees on the Homochitto Unit - "You just can't keep 'em from growing" - ask Ranger Huff.

An old timer living on the banks of the Yazoo who claims to have been there ever since the river was a spring branch.

A regional office inspector (who is not built like a match) trying to get through a 2 x 2 opening in an equipment depot ceiling!

Longleaf pine sprouts on the Leaf River Unit as thick as the hair on a dog's back. Boy, what a sight! Hope I can see it fifty years from now.

One oil house on the DeSoto with a trace of oil on the floor - Wonder what they use those buildings for anyway!

Two-thirds of the force in the Supervisor's office in Jackson working at 5:30 p.m. on Saturday afternoon!

A pipe-smoking technician on the rear seat of the road superintendent's sedan - and, oh, what a pipe!

The "uptown" hotel in Holly Springs located just one block from the center of the city.

Two whole weeks on the DeSoto and not a single game of poker - something wrong somewhere.

--George W. Root
Engineering Division

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LITERARY ACHIEVEMENTS

Regional Forester Kircher, Mr. Paxton, and Mr. Ochsner made the Congressional Record for January 28, page 1143. Congressman Green of the Florida caused it all by reading Julian Rothery's report on the pulpwood industry in the South into the Record.

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- Mrs. Mardella Carlock, Di-
- vision of Accounts, died on
- February 8, after undergoing
- an operation the day before.
- Mrs. Carlock, a native of Miss.,
- had been employed in the
- Regional Office since its
- establishment in July, 1934.
- We shall miss her greatly and
- our deepest sympathy is extend-
- ed to her family.
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PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST--The Forest educational pictures have been received with much enthusiasm. Attendance was exceptionally good considering weather conditions, this being especially true in rural sections where, in some cases, entire communities turned out to enjoy the shows. Due to popular demand on the Mt. Mitchell District, an extra show was conducted for the enjoyment of the Marion Kiwanis Club at their meeting Tuesday evening, February 4. Assistant Ranger C. C. Davenport and Mr. R. N. Shaver, machine operator, assisted by two CCC boys, conducted the show during its stay on this District. A short talk on Fire Prevention was given by Mr. Davenport at each showing.

Two farmers' meetings at the Court House in Troy, N. C., arranged by the County Farm Agent, were attended by Project Superintendent Archie B. Smith, CCC Camp F-17 NC, who made short talks at both meetings regarding Forest Service cooperation and fire prevention.

An Acquisition-Examination crew, consisting of thirteen men, spent a week at CCC Camp F-8 NC, on a cooperative study of logging at the B. H. Youngblood mill on Peach Orchard Creek. The study was conducted by David E. Hervey and M. H. Bruner, Junior Foresters, and involved the time element and cost of cutting, transporting and sawing logs cut in this sale, and will serve the following purposes:

1. The cost will be helpful to the Forest Service in making appraisals.
2. It is believed the Acquisition men will be better fitted for estimating standing timber, having observed logs being sawed in the mill.
3. The results are to be furnished to the mill operator and will no doubt be a help to more efficient operation of the mill.

There is an increasing demand by sawmill operators on the Mt. Mitchell District for Chestnut sawtimber. Junior Forester John Olson is busy making appraisals of boundaries containing large amounts of this material, and it is believed the prospective purchasers will have an opportunity to bid on the various boundaries soon.

Snow and ice have prevented any possible fire danger this month. The snow covered mountains were a beautiful sight to those who protect the forests from fires. Because of this condition the fire hazard was low during the month of December and the lookout boys were able to come into camp for the holidays.

--J. Herbert Stone,
Forest Supervisor.

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OZARK

A suggestion made by Lewis G. Whipple, Assistant Forester on the Ozark, is that blades for council tools be sharpened

only back toward the "V" so as to make the tool last longer and not grinding away the point where only digging is to be done and the cutting takes place when the rake is pulled to draw the grass or sprouts back into the "V".

Receipts on timber trespass are mounting on the Ozark, as well as regular sales, because the United States Attorneys have, in addition to prosecuting violators, made an extra effort in collecting for trespass material from purchasers where the original trespasser was not financially able to pay. To secure prosecution, punishment and payment for the timber, is a new step forward in law enforcement and should help a great deal. This is due in part to the efforts of the Department of Interior in this section to deter large companies and mill men from buying stolen stove bolts.

As an outcome of a visit to the Ozark Nursery by one of the local rural schools the following letter has been received:

"We sure do thank you for letting us come and see the cones and trees. Everything in the Nursery interested us very much.

"Yesterday we planted the trees that Mr. Erambert gave us. We named them the 'Koen Cedar', the 'Erambert Walnut', and the 'Forest Nursery Pine'.

--H. R. KOEN
Forest Supervisor

NANTAHALA

Ranger Nicholson attained a perfect record in fire control in that portion of his district which lays in South Carolina. Not a single fire developed in that portion during 1935, an outstanding record, since South Carolina has always been a sore spot on the Nantahala for high fire hazard and frequency of fires in previous years. Mr. Roy Headly was an interested listener to "Nick's" methods.

Assistant Supervisor Knoch traveled through all of the North Country on his Christmas vacation and didn't get stuck in the snow until he reached the "sunny south" in the vicinity of Nantahala Gap.

--Phillip H. Bryan
Forest Supervisor

SUMTER

H. A. Sullivan, Recreational Engineer, will spend several months on the Croatan to make a general survey of recreational possibilities and to make plans for projects and areas to be set aside for recreational activities. The vast, undeveloped wilderness within the interior of the Unit, containing five large natural lakes, will afford an abundance of opportunities for development of this kind.

In staking new Forest Service roads through heretofore undeveloped country, a number of prize holly trees have been located. It is reported that some of these trees have a DBH of 18 inches and 20 inches, and are 50 feet high. These trees will be protected and preserved for sightseers.

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The Black Swamp fire tower has been completed. This brings the number of completed towers on the Croatan up to four (4). One more is under construction at present.

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Ranger John C. Billingsley of the Enoree District is the owner of a 350 H.P. Travelair plane.

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Miss Annie Talley's mother is improving steadily from a fall which resulted in complications including pneumonia.

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Jr. Clerk Brown Sanders deserves a nice, big gold star on his record for his recent act of cooperation which benefited the Forest Service. Purchasing some canvas and taking with him a score of one-gallon canteens from which the covers had been torn, he went to the local WPA sewing room (in Greenwood, S.C. it was) and persuaded the Work Supervisor to have new covers sewn on the canteens. The result: some very neatly covered canteens, at no cost to the Forest Service, save for the price of the canvas.

So, thanks to Mr. Sanders' bright idea, and thanks to the WPA for cooperating in such a way as to make the idea become a reality.

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W. R. Austin has arrived on the Croatan Unit to operate a machine known as a Combination Drag Line and Shovel to be used in road construction. It is operated with a diesel motor and equipped with its own lighting plant presumably for night work. It is equipped with two booms and shovel, taking a 3/4 yard bite at each stroke. During one of the first days in use, 700 feet linear of ditch was completed. It is expected to complete 1000 linear feet of ditch per day regularly.

The Croatan Unit is a good place for such a machine, because of the tremendous amount of low land and pocosin requiring deep ditches and plenty of them. The man-power saved will greatly increase the amount of working hours on other projects and phases of road building.

A. P. Russell is fast becoming a regular, qualified moving-picture machine operator. Since his assignment in this capacity, it is felt that the pictures and slides together with the talks which he has been giving, will be of inestimable value both to the people and to the Forest Service. It is believed that this work will help greatly to reduce the number of fires in this unit this year, because it will make the people all around "fire conscious".

We hope Mr. Russell won't take this moving-picture machine operating too seriously, however, and get ideas

about going to Hollywood!

--J. O. Werner
Acting Forest Supervisor

FLORIDA

The Bureau of Fisheries sent their representative Mr. Ancil D. Holloway to the Ocala the latter part of this month where he spent one day examining the streams and lakes in order to get some idea of just what material and instruments will be needed in order to improve them as to feeding grounds for bass and protection of young fish. He left here on the 22nd, for the other Forests, where he will make the same preliminary survey. He expects to return here in the near future and spend considerable time improving the haunts of our finny friends, which will mean better fishing in the future for our Isaac Waltons.

We are burning around the edges of the scrub as a combination of fire prevention, game management and silviculture practice. We are interested under the latter phase to see what legumes will come up for game feed, what effect it will have upon the various types of trees, etc.

Around two thousand acres of land were optioned this month. The biggest tract being that of the Virginia Hunting Club. We are now able to option only lands that have their taxes paid up.

W. F. Reinsmith, Recreational Staff Assistant for the Florida Forests, is devoting most of his time to the improvements under way at Juniper Springs.

Mr. Bryant Martineau made a speech to the Parent Teachers' Association on the 15th of January on the recreational advantages and beauties offered the public by the Ocala Forest and especially those located at Juniper Springs.

--J. T. McCullough
District Ranger

SUNNY ALABAMA

If you want a sunny disposition,
And want it real soon;
You should visit the Alabama
And there you'll get it unless
you're immune.

A smile from the Supervisor,
A joke from the Chief Clerk,
Should make one happy
When he is at work

The bosses are aware
That an ounce of praise
Plus a pinch of witticism
Is worth a pound of criticism.

When you are feeling blue
Don't get too cross
Just come on across
to the Sunny Alabama.

--DORIS ROBINSON!

THE LOOKOUT

The annual supervisors' conference and the 35th convention of the Society of American Foresters gave the Regional Office a home-coming atmosphere the last week in January that everyone seemed to enjoy. The largest delegation came from Washington: F. A. Silcox, E. E. Carter, C. M. Granger, E. W. Tinker, Perkins Coville, Fred Morrell, L. F. Kneipp, H. A. Smith. Other parts of the country: C. P. Winslow, Madison, Winsonsin; E. L. Demmon, New Orleans; Gordon Marckworth, University of Georgia, Athens; Captain I. F. Eldredge, New Orleans.

Regional Forester Kircher and Assistant Regional Forester Brooks have gone to Spokane, Washington, to attend the annual fire control meeting.

E. A. Schilling, Division of Timber Management, attended the North American Wildlife Conference in Washington.

R. V. Miles and F. W. Viese, Nantahala National Forest, and J. W. Squires, Cherokee, were in Atlanta for the meeting of the Society of American Foresters.

E. J. Schlatter, Division of Lands, has returned from a trip to Mississippi.

Assistant Regional Forester Kramer and W. W. Bowers are in Florida.

Assistant Regional Forester Evans recovered enough from his illness in January to attend the SAF Convention, but is again confined to his home. A legion of well-wishers hope he will take very good care of himself until he's well.

Assistant Regional Forester Shaw is on a trip to the Pisgah and Cherokee Forests.

S. R. Broadbent addressed the Amicolola Graden Club on February 6.

Dick Storey, Assistant Technician Draftsman on the Sumter, was married at Spartanburg on November 28 to Miss Dorothy Parris of Columbia, S.C.

Eugene W. Culler (better known as "Bud" on the Sumter) has accepted a position in the drafting department of the Southern Railway at Charlotte, N. C.

Assistant Regional Forester Kramer and Associate Regional Forester and Mrs. Stabler made a trip to the Florida Forest in January.

Mr. Herbert A. Smith, Senior Forester from the Washington Office, visited the Long Cane Unit on the Sumter recently to note the progress in land use work and rehabilitation.

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Joseph W. Reece, mechanic at Camp F-7 on the Sumter, and Miss Myrtle Miller were married at the Bradley camp on the evening of January 16.

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Paul H. Gerrard, Division of State and Private Forestry, is on an inspection trip through South Georgia and Florida.

Regional Engineer Pidgeon left on February 9, for a trip to the Ouachita and Ozark.

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Inspector Stone, Division of State and Private Forestry, is making a trip to twelve Georgia Camps.

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B. O. Hughes, Timber Management, is at present on the San Houston and will probably visit the Kisatchie, Ouachita and Ozark before returning to the Regional Office.

IT'S SERIOUS -

The following memorandum was recently received by a Region 8 Forest Supervisor from one of his rangers:

FOREST SUPERVISOR:

Believe it or not, on the night of February 5 some burglar crept into my room, by the side of my bed (right under my nose) and stole my pants ***** This is giving you notice that there is a thief loose somewhere with a Forest Service key*****.

NOTE: Any forest officer coming in contact with the foregoing thief, is requested to recover the key and if violence is necessary, please shoot him somewhere besides in the ranger's pants.

S.R.B.

